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OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the socio-economic impact of the Beaufort Sea Drilling Program, 1978.
2. To review the socio-economic Memorandum of Understanding signed by Dome/CanMar and the Government of Canada.
3. To identify shortcomings and inadequacies in the Operator's socio-economic program.

METHODOLOGY

Data used in this review were gathered from three sources; Government (GNWT and Canada), Dome/CanMar and personal interviews and/or public meetings.

Administrative data were obtained from the R.C.M.P. (crime statistics), G.N.W.T. (liquor sales, social services and population) and Dome/CanMar (employment and financial data).

Field interviews were conducted by Territorial public servants and staff of Arctech Services, a consulting firm retained to review Dome/CanMar's business activities. Two hundred and fifty-one (251) persons were interviewed (for breakdown by community, see Appendix II). Field interviews carried out by Arctech Services concentrated on business matters while those conducted by GNWT staff concentrated on social/cultural impact.

SECTION A: ECONOMIC IMPACT

This section of the report deals with the economic impact of Dome/CanMar's 1978 drilling activities on Beaufort Sea communities. The economic impact is measured in terms of total northern spending by the company and does not take into account "leakage" to the south (resulting from the need to import virtually all wholesale and retail goods).

1. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

1. Dome/CanMar and major contractors employed 185 northerners in 1978, 171 from the Beaufort Sea communities, a decrease of 5% from 1977 (Tables A 1 and A 2).
2. Total gross income earned by northerners in 1978 was \$1,141,478 (not including four (4) employees for which no data is available), or \$6,307 per employee (Table A 2). Average earnings in 1978 increased 39% from 1977.
3. The number of skilled workers increased from 10% of the work force in 1977 to 18% in 1978. The proportion of the work force in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories decreased (Table A 3).
4. Northern females employed increased from 29 in 1977 to 33 in 1978.
5. Dome/CanMar indicates that employees were employed longer in 1978 compared to previous years. Man-months of employment are not known but other employment statistics indicate this. Resignations in 1978 were lower (34% of the labour force compared to 35% in 1977) and season end lay-offs were higher (42% compared to 39% in 1977) (Table A 4). These factors resulted in 5% fewer northerners being employed in 1978.
6. Dome/CanMar estimates that about thirty northerners are employed by northern contractors (not listed in Table A 2) working for the company.
7. Meetings with community councils or with individual councillors revealed that no labour shortages existed during the drilling season. In Aklavik, Coppermine, Holman Island, Inuvik and Paulatuk, councillors indicated more jobs were required.
8. There is a consensus among CanMar senior personnel and supervisors that northern employees are good workers.
9. Although job performance by northerners is considered to be very good there are some problems in the areas of absenteeism and lateness.

10. It is CanMar's policy to treat northern and southern employees equally, however all but one of the supervisors interviewed, acknowledged that more leniency was shown to northern employees, especially with respect to absenteeism and lateness. In general, the trend is toward a "tougher" attitude toward infractions by northern employees, thereby bringing actual treatment of northerners in line with that of other employees.
11. Based on information available, it appears that the number of infractions by northern employees has decreased this year over last. No northern employees were fired from the operation this year due to liquor infractions.
12. 87% of northern employees interviewed held positive views of their supervisors as employers. The same number (87%) of northern employees interviewed wanted to work for CanMar in 1979. (See Tables A 5 and A 6).
13. 75% of northern employees interviewed desired year round employment with Dome/CanMar. (See Table A 6).
14. During the off season 3 of 31 employees interviewed (9.5%) were employed full time, 3 obtained casual employment, 12 (39%) were trapping either full time or on a casual basis, 8 (26%) were unemployed. The remainder were involved in or waiting for training. (Table A 8).
15. Wage labour is becoming increasingly significant to northerners, but the money incentive does not provide sufficient motivation for some employees to assume a full time job indefinitely. For example, one supervisor cited the case of an employee who quit his job three weeks before the probable lay off date, thereby losing the \$3,000 end of season bonus. In the fall, work encroaches on traditional hunting and trapping activities. For those employees who have no desire for indefinite full time employment the nature of these activities appears to outweigh the value of money earned through continued employment.
16. 13 of 15 employees (87%) that worked two weeks on and one week off expressed satisfaction with this type of rotation employment. Only one of the 15 employees interviewed (6.5%) indicated that he felt stressed and lonely during the two week separation period from his family. The other employee (6.5%) did not comment. On the other hand, five of five Mercator employees interviewed (100%) were not satisfied with the six weeks on--two off shift. Rotation was preferred by 53% of 19 employees interviewed compared with the prospect of relocating to Tuktoyaktuk for employment. 31% indicated they might like to move to Tuktoyaktuk (Table A 7).

II BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, EXPANSION AND COMPANY RELATIONS WITH THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

1. Four (4) new businesses were established in 1978, one a holding company for existing businesses. All were located in Tuktoyaktuk.
2. Two (2) companies, one (1) each in Inuvik and Aklavik, expanded to meet Dome/CanMar requirements.
3. Two (2) companies ceased operations as a result of unsuccessful bids for CanMar contracts. Both were set up in response to drilling program requirements.
4. In 1978 Dome/CanMar business expenditures in northern communities totalled \$11,721,000 an increase of 11% from 1977 (Table A 9). \$5,591,000 worth of goods and services were purchased from local businesses, an increase of 144% from 1977 and \$6,130,000 worth from northern branches of national companies, a decrease of 26% from last year. Eighty-nine (89) local businesses participated in Dome/CanMar activities in 1978, an increase of 16% from 1977 (Table A 10). Over \$400,000 was paid to a local business in Tuktoyaktuk which carries out all or most of the activities in the Yukon contributing little to the community economy.
5. Dome/CanMar and related business, as a proportion of the annual total business activities in 1978, is estimated to be 15% in Tuktoyaktuk, 1% in Aklavik and 5% in Inuvik. When all government expenditures are excluded, the Dome/CanMar share of the total economic activity is estimated to be 40% in Tuktoyaktuk, 5% in Aklavik and 15% in Inuvik. This indicates a greater dependency on Dome/CanMar business in 1978 than in 1977 (Tables A 11 and A 12) and that Dome/CanMar's gross contribution to the local economy is increasing.
6. Annual business volumes in Tuktoyaktuk and Inuvik increased an estimated 15% and 5% respectively in volume and none was experienced in Aklavik (Table A 13). CanMar's contribution to the changes cannot be precisely determined.
7. Early in the year difficulties were experienced with Dome/CanMar's tendering procedures. Dome/CanMar took the initiative in responding to local concerns and updated company local tendering policy (Appendix 1).
8. Local businessmen expressed satisfaction with the Dome/CanMar payment process.
9. The lengthening of the Tuktoyaktuk airstrip to accommodate the large Electra aircraft and the basing of the Dome/CanMar Twin Otter at Tuktoyaktuk had a definite effect on traffic volume at the Inuvik airport during 1978. Local aircraft service companies in Inuvik were slightly affected by these moves. CanMar expenditures decreased from \$288,000 in 1977, of which about \$100,000 was

spent during the refitting of equipment on Herschel Island, to \$160,000 in 1978. Excluding funds spent during equipment refit in 1977, in 1978 expenditures were down only 15%. Dome/CanMar still made extensive use of Inuvik based aircraft for carrying freight and passengers to their operations.

10. Recent declines in the air transport industry cannot be attributed only to Dome/CanMar but rather to a general downturn in exploration activity (Tables A 14 and A 15 and A 16).
11. It appears that the best form of assistance for local business is improved communication on business opportunities and methods of doing business.

III SPINOFFS BENEFITTING THE WHOLE POPULATION

1. No new product lines have been noted in retail stores but there seems to be a wider range of goods available.
2. Purchases of hunting and trapping gear were higher in 1978 reflecting improved fur prices and availability of wage labour.
3. In Tuktoyaktuk the improved availability of goods and services somewhat coincides with the Dome/CanMar operational season.
4. As in 1977, there were continued economic spinoff benefits in Tuktoyaktuk with the increased number of F27 flights, the opening of the local bank for a longer period and the availability of Tuktoyaktuk based charter aircraft.
5. There is no evidence to suggest that Dome/CanMar purchases are placing a strain on the availability of goods and services.
6. Through sharing, purchases, and other activities income earned by employees is circulated within the communities.

IV TRAINING

1. Dome/CanMar's chief means of training remains training-on-the-job.
2. Dome/CanMar provided on-the-job training as an ongoing process and specific job training for 40 employees prior to the 1978 drilling season. This compares to 38 employees in 1977 (Table A 19).
3. 68% of employees interviewed expressed a desire for training, (Tables A 17 and A 18), some of which could be used for employment other than in the oil industry.

4. 1979 training proposals include: rig, roughneck, drilling technician, marine, catering, cooking/dining room, administrative, equipment and miscellaneous training.
5. Two (2) of 18 CanMar Supervisors interviewed stated that northern employees are not interested in promotion. According to a CanMar spokesman, these personnel did not represent the view of the Company. Data collected from the Company and northern employees indicate that northerners are being promoted and are interested in advancement. At least 16 employees were promoted during the season and 68% of employees interviewed (21 of 31) expressed desires for training (Tables A 17, A 18, and A 19).

V. TUKTOYAKTUK BANK AND PAYROLL SYSTEM

1. Several Tuktoyaktuk businessmen interviewed indicated that it would greatly assist local businessmen if the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce bank would remain open all year round even if only active one day a week during the off season.
2. The introduction of Chargex card service during 1978 gave a boost for several local businesses.
3. No complaints about the payroll system were received from employees in 1978.

SECTION B: SOCIAL IMPACT

This section of the report details the findings of Dome/CanMar's impact on the social fabric of Beaufort Sea communities, with an emphasis on Tuktoyaktuk, the focal point of the companies drilling activities.

1. POPULATION

1. The populations of all Beaufort Sea communities, with the exception of Inuvik, have increased since 1976. (See Table B1) It is projected that in 1979 population increases will continue based on 1978 actual figures and taking into account natural increase. The trend of decreasing population in Inuvik is projected to reverse in 1979.
2. The annual rate of population increase in Beaufort Sea communities on the whole is decreasing (Table B 1).
3. During the drilling season the transient population of Tuktoyaktuk increases significantly with the influx of seasonal CanMar employees. At the height of the drilling season an estimated 135 employees work at Tuktoyaktuk base, (approximately 50 of which are Tuktoyaktuk residents), while a further 420 employees are out on the drill and supply ships. The drill and supply ship employees pass through Tuktoyaktuk during crew changes.
4. Department of Local Government officials claim increases in the transient population during the drilling season have strained municipal services which were designed only to meet needs of the resident population, for instance, sewage pick up, water delivery, fire fighting services, etc.
5. The Tuktoyaktuk resident population appears to be increasing through in-migration. In the past two years five families have moved from Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk. As well, four southerners have purchased lots from the Hamlet Council to build homes on.
6. Conversations with residents from other communities, (excluding Inuvik) indicate that the majority (53%) would prefer to stay in their home settlement and commute to work rather than relocate to Tuktoyaktuk (Table A 7). CanMar affords individuals this opportunity.

II. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Department of Social Service personnel report that Dome/CanMar has had a negligible social impact on all the Beaufort Sea communities with the exception of Tuktoyaktuk. In Tuktoyaktuk activity resulting from the presence of Dome/CanMar's logistics base is seen as having a direct social impact on the community.

2. Family breakdowns in Beaufort Sea communities are not directly attributable to Dome/CanMar employment according to Department of Social Services personnel. Alcohol is identified as a causal factor in the majority (95%) of cases. One social worker indicated that there are no known cases that link family breakdowns with separation due to rotation work in four communities.
3. There is no significant change in the number of child care cases (Table B 2). In Coppermine and Holman Island the social worker reports that child care cases increase in the summer with increased employment opportunity for the parents. Boredom on the part of the children leads to delinquency and other problems. In Tuktoyaktuk and Aklavik there is an indication of increasing delinquency particularly in the areas of vandalism and drinking under age. In these communities there are few recreational alternatives for children.
4. Seven of 51 respondents (14%) in Tuktoyaktuk identified a need for Day Care. With expanded employment opportunities, parents are experiencing difficulty finding sitters.
5. There does not appear to be a significant increase in the amount of alcohol counselling as a result of Dome/CanMar employment. In Tuktoyaktuk there has been a slight decrease in clients largely due to internal problems of the Alcohol Committee. In Coppermine social service workers note that there is an increased demand for alcohol counselling when unemployment is high. In Aklavik and Inuvik there is little change in the number of clients.

Although financial counselling is offered in Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik and Inuvik, few residents take advantage of the opportunity. In Coppermine there is a greater demand for financial counselling during periods of high employment.

6. During the 1978 drilling season, social assistance case months for economic reasons, decreased significantly in Beaufort Sea communities. From the first quarter of the 1978 fiscal year (April-June) to the second quarter (July to September, the height of the drilling season) total social assistance case months dropped from 240 to 168, a 30% decrease (Table B 3). Social assistance case months per capita have increased 14% from 1976/1977 but are still 5% less than in 1975/1976. (Table B 4).

Tuktoyaktuk and Coppermine experienced the greatest decreases in the number of social assistance case months. Case loads dropped 70% and 33% respectively during the second quarter of 1978 (Table B 3).

In 1977/1978 total Beaufort Sea community social assistance case months for economic reasons (821 case months) increased 17% from 1976/1977 (700 case months) to a number comparable with 1975/1976 (820 case months).

III ALCOHOL

1. Twenty-four of 51 respondents (47%) indicated that a significant portion of community income earned through CanMar employment is used for the purchase of alcohol.
2. Liquor offenses as a percent of total crimes committed have increased in all the Beaufort Sea communities studied since 1976/1977 (Table B 9).
3. Liquor consumption in the Inuvik region and Coppermine/Holman Island has been increasing since 1975/1976. (See Table Below). Increases in liquor consumption have continued into the 1978/1979 fiscal year for Coppermine/Holman Island. In the Inuvik region consumption appears to be decreasing in 1978/1979. Consumption is greatest during the second quarter of the fiscal year, a period of high employment (Table B 11, B 12).

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION (SALES IN 1972/1973 CONSTANT DOLLARS) INDEX FROM 1974/1975

Community	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979
Inuvik Liquor Store	-4%	-3%	+1%	(-8%)+
Coppermine	-27%	-16%	-5%	(+24%)+

+ projected percentage change based on sales for the first two quarters of the fiscal years 1978/1979 compared to 1974/1975.

SOURCE: Tables B 11 and B 12

4. Ten of 51 respondents (20%) in Tuktoyaktuk indicated that family life was suffering due to increased alcohol consumption. Examples cited were: children coming to school drunk or hung over (4 responses), children running to the church because they were upset with their parents drinking behaviour (1 response), and the fact that one child's ambition in life is to "smash every bottle of liquor in the (Inuvik) liquor store." Also Department of Social Services personnel report that 3-4 families in Tuktoyaktuk are known to separate on occasion largely as a result of alcohol problems.
5. The company's "dry camp" policy drew criticism from three respondents. Two of the three respondents remarked that the "dry camp" policy applied only to low level workers. The third respondent commented "it is not a dry camp". One respondent indicated that liquor was being made aboard ship. A CanMar spokesman has indicated that the Company still maintains its dry camp policy which is applicable to all levels of employees. Evidence indicates that efforts are being made to enforce the policy. In 1978, ten (10) persons were fired for being in possession of alcohol, none were northerners.
6. Drugs are becoming increasingly available in the community according to five residents interviewed.

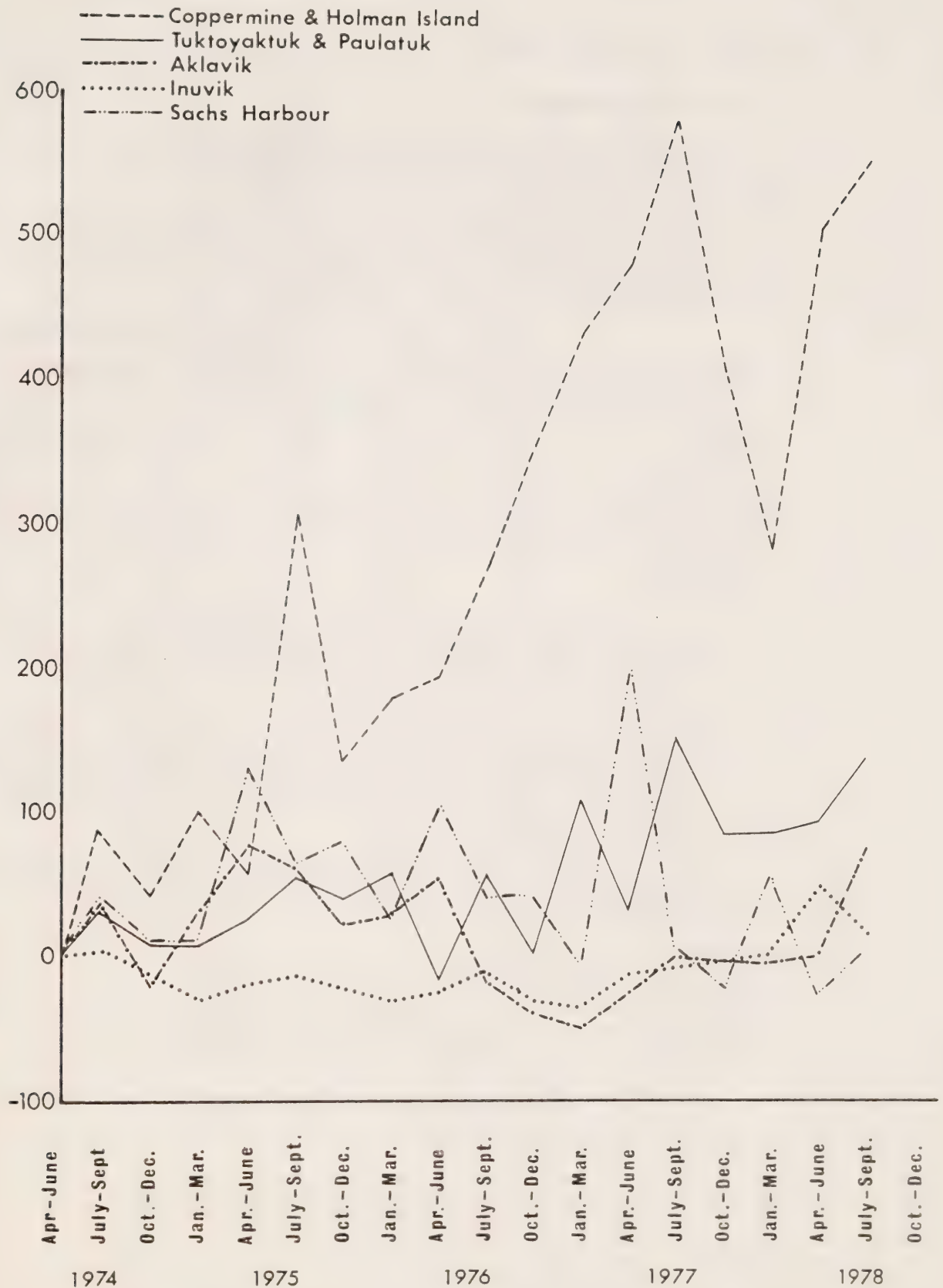
IV CRIME

1. With the exception of Aklavik and Coppermine/Holman Island, the rate of crime since 1975 has been gradually increasing in the Beaufort Sea Communities. The rate of crime increased slightly in Aklavik in 1977/1978. In Coppermine/Holman Island the crime rate has increased substantially since 1975 (Tables B 5 and B 6, Figure B 1).
2. The rate of liquor offenses increased substantially in 1977/1978 compared to 1976/1977 in all communities studied (with the exception of Aklavik where the rate of increase was minimal (Table B 7).
3. The second quarter of the 1977/1978 fiscal year (July to September a period of high employment) is the seasonal high for total numbers of crimes committed and liquor offenses in Tuktoyaktuk/Paulatuk, Coppermine/Holman Island and Aklavik. One social worker indicated that seasonal fluctuations of crime are more closely linked with traditional patterns (summer months are traditionally high crime periods) than with employment with Dome/CanMar.
4. In 1978 the R.C.M.P. staff complement in Tuktoyaktuk was increased from three to four. R.C.M.P. interviewed indicated that CanMar employees living on the base are not a problem (they are strictly controlled by CanMar). Most crimes are committed by local residents.
5. The marked increase in crime rates for Coppermine/Holman Island can be explained in the main by a stricter enforcement policy according to the R.C.M.P. in Coppermine, and 2 other long term residents.

V OTHER IMPACTS

1. Two respondents from Tuktoyaktuk (4%) indicated that income generated through CanMar employment was contributing to an atmosphere of competition and jealousy and a general disruption of social values. Residents will no longer volunteer services for a community development project unless they get paid. One respondent indicated that grandparents are less inclined to look after grandchildren while their parents work. As a result there is a perceived need for Day Care for the first time in Tuktoyaktuk.

FIGURE B1 QUARTERLY CRIME INDEX
BEAUFORT SEA COMMUNITIES



SOURCE: Table B 10

SECTION C: CULTURAL IMPACT

1. Hunting and Trapping

1. The number of trappers in the Beaufort Sea Communities has increased by about 4% since 1975/1976 (Table C 1).
2. Three communities have experienced a decrease in the number of trappers since 1975. Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk by about 8 each and Coppermine by 15. However, Aklavik and Inuvik trappers have increased in number by about 20 each.

Changes in Number of Trappers in the Beaufort Sea Communities

Community	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978
Aklavik	146	(+8) 153	(+16) 169 (+24)
Coppermine	148	(-7) 141	(-8) 133 (-15)
Holman Island	48	(+7) 55	(-3) 52 (+4)
Inuvik	124	(+3) 127	(+14) 141 (+17)
Paulatuk	26	(-8) 18	(-1) 17 (-9)
Sachs Harbour	28	(+12) 40	(-1) 39 (+11)
Tuktoyaktuk	83	(-4) 79	(-4) 75 (-8)

3. In the 1977/1978 trapping season the average income earned per trapper was \$1,275 which was down 27% from the average of 1976/1977.
4. Of the 31 employees interviewed 39% said they spend their between drilling season time fully or partially trapping. Of the 12 employees involved with trapping 5 (42%) said they used earnings to purchase hunting and trapping equipment.
5. Two community service workers (15%) mentioned that Tuktoyaktuk has always been a good place to live off the land and that the environment must be protected.

II CULTURAL CONCERNS

1. Respondents mentioned a number of cultural changes.
 - a. In Tuktoyaktuk 3 general respondents (10%) commented that trapping lifestyles have changed with the introduction of snow machines, chain saws, camp heaters and with fewer dogs.
 - b. Three respondents in Tuktoyaktuk, (10%) expressed concern that the young children growing up will lose traditional ways and not know how to trap.
 - c. Two community service workers said parents want native language taught in school but are not willing to instruct. Children do not seem interested.

III IMPACT OF THE DRILLING OPERATION

1. Of the 51 Tuktoyaktuk respondents interviewed (excluding CanMar employees) 11 (22%) were not pleased about the harbour being kept open.

Complaints received were:

- it's dangerous for hunters and trappers to cross,
- didn't like having to travel around the Bay,
- causing anxieties to trapper's family.

2. Six employees (4 from Tuktoyaktuk, 2 from Aklavik) requested and were granted special leave, two used it for hunting, 1 for Northern Games and the rest were mainly for family and medical reasons.

Two employees, 1 from Aklavik, 1 from Inuvik, said they did not know about the special leave policy.

3. Company Contributions to local cultural and recreational programs:
 - a. CanMar provided a Recreation Co-ordinator this year who co-ordinated recreation activities within the company and jointly with Tuktoyaktuk's Recreation Co-ordinator. The sports activities organized gave CanMar and Tuktoyaktuk residents exposure to each other.
 - b. CanMar donations as of October 1978:

1978 CANMAR - N.W.T. DONATIONS

	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1. Territorial Ski Training Program	\$ 1,000.00
2. 2932 R.C.A.C.C. - Fort McPherson	250.00
3. Hamlet of Aklavik (Relocation of Curling Rink)	1,000.00
4. Peter Norberg; Dome/Canmar sponsorship of Dog Team at the N.W.T. Championships	500.00
5. N.W.T. Public Services Association - Curling Bonspeil Trophies.	50.00
6. Mangilaluk School - Tuk Tour of Neighbouring Communities.	250.00
7. Kugluktuk School - Coppermine - Yearbook	25.00
8. Paulatuk Recreation Association (Skating Rink)	1,000.00
9. Entre 6 Dance Group - Tuk Performance - Nov. 6	500.00
10. Northern Games Association - 1978 Northern Games - Eskimo Point, N.W.T.	1,500.00
11. Inuvik Day Care	250.00
12. Return airfare Tuk - Calgary for Alcohol Programme Worker - Roy Cockney	200.00
13. Return airfare Tuk - Calgary for Alcohol Programme Workers - Graduation Ceremonies - Roy & Julia Cockney	400.00
14. Return airfare Tuk - Inuvik for 4 persons - Alcohol Councillors Roundup - R. & J. Cockney & Andreason	240.00
15. Tuk Volleyball Teams. Flight to Yellowknife (Return)	1,000.00
16. Two Junior Volleyball Teams. Flight to Yellowknife (One-way)	<u>2,000.00</u>
Total	10,165.00

At Tuktoyaktuk CanMar made "Our Lady Of Lourdes" mission boat into a permanent historical monument by placing it on a cement foundation near the Roman Catholic Church and donating a plaque depicting the boat's history.

SECTION D: COMPANY - TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

I. IMPACT ON PROGRAMS

- I. Pressure has been placed on and benefits accrued to Territorial Government programs.
 - a) Parties of fishermen going into environmentally sensitive areas has caused some concern to the Wildlife Service.
 - b) Some additional interest in adult education has been generated in Tuktoyaktuk and one course was put on in response.
 - c) Additional work has been created for social workers as some caseloads have become more complex requiring the addition of a part-time worker in Tuktoyaktuk.
 - d) Social assistance cases are lower than pre-drilling years as a result of employment opportunities.
 - e) Requirements for services in Tuktoyaktuk has put pressure on the Department of Local Government, i.e., the provision of an extra sewage truck where normally only one would be required.
 - f) Additional business opportunities and problems resulting from them has brought about the addition of an Area Economic Development Officer to Territorial staff in Tuktoyaktuk.
 - g) Fur shop sales in Tuktoyaktuk have doubled since the drilling program started.

II COMMUNICATIONS

- I. There appears to be a communications gap between regional/local level Territorial public servants and Dome/CanMar making it difficult to implement business oriented government programs.

SECTION E: DOME/CANMAR INFORMATION PROGRAM

1. BEAUFORT SEA COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. The B.S.C.A.C. held a meeting with company officials in Tuktoyaktuk on the weekend of July 22, 1978 to discuss CanMar's plans for the 1978 drilling season. From September 26 to 29, 1978 the committee toured Beaufort Sea communities to inform residents of company activities and to respond to questions and concerns. On October 17, 1978 some members of the committee visited Aklavik which was missed during the previous tour. On October 18, 1978, 3 committee members visited the Explorer II to watch it operate in ice conditions. On November 30, 1978 several members were contacted regarding the oil spill from the Sir John A. MacDonald ice breaker. Members were brought to Inuvik and subsequently flown out to Cape Perry at CanMar's expense to participate in the search for the oil spill.
2. The Committee was again funded by Dome/CanMar.
3. Generally CanMar officials view the B.S.C.A.C. as an effective mechanism for communication between the company and Beaufort Sea Community residents.
4. Four of seven B.S.C.A.C. members interviewed (57%) felt the committee was effective in representing community interests to the company, two (29%) felt it was not effective while one (14%) was undecided. Reasons for the committee not being effective included a lack of community interest, and a conflict of interest on the part of committee members as they are paid by Dome/CanMar.
5. Community reaction to the B.S.C.A.C. varied. In three communities (Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik and Sachs Harbour) reaction to the committee is generally negative. The major concern is that committee members cannot effectively or responsibly represent community interests to the company that financially supports their existence. It is felt by some that committee members are manipulated by CanMar and that the members in turn are used to manipulate community residents.
6. In Inuvik, Paulatuk, Coppermine and Holman, residents are generally satisfied with the efforts of the committee. One respondent in Inuvik however, commented that communications between the company and the communities were insufficient and slow. This respondent also commented on a need for community representatives with technical expertise to sit on the committee.
7. All communities support the concept of a committee such as the B.S.C.A.C. In at least three communities, residents expressed the desire for an expanded committee to represent the interests of all oil companies operating in the North.

8. The Inuvik Town Council sees such a committee as having the potential to develop into a regional planning unit.

II INFORMATION CENTRE AND PROGRAM

1. 800 people visited the Information Centre in Tuktoyaktuk in 1978 an increase of 60% over the 1977 totals.
2. Two people, one northerner and one southerner, looked after the Centre during the drilling season.
3. Twelve editions of the CanMar bulletin were published in 1978. This year the Bulletin was summarized and translated as recommended after the review of the 1977 drilling season.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Dome/CanMar has generally abided by the socio-economic terms outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Company and the Government of Canada on August 15, 1978.
2. The quality, stability and skills of the northern work force improved in 1978 in that fewer employees were terminated, turnover was lower with more northern employees completing the season and an increased proportion of the work force became skilled through formal training and/or training on-the-job.
3. No significant labour shortages developed in the communities as a result of the program.
4. The rotation cycle preferred by northern employees is two weeks on-one-off. Over half the employees interviewed preferred rotation to possible relocation to Tuktoyaktuk.
5. Dome/CanMar's contribution to total business activity in Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk increased from 4% to 5% and 11% to 15% respectively. Company purchases of goods and services from local businesses increased 144% while expenditures at northern branches of national companies decreased 26%.
6. There are significant economic spinoffs from the drilling program expenditures.
7. The operation of the bank in Tuktoyaktuk has substantially assisted the Tuktoyaktuk business community.
8. Dome/CanMar's drilling operations have not had a significant social impact on the Beaufort Sea communities of Inuvik, Aklavik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Holman Island and Coppermine.
9. Dome/CanMar's drilling operations have had a direct social impact on Tuktoyaktuk as Tuktoyaktuk base is the northern focal point of company activities and many residents are employed by the company.
10. Increases in the population of Tuktoyaktuk have strained municipal services which were designed only to meet the needs of the resident population. This in turn has placed increased demands on the Hamlet Council which has a major town planning responsibility.
11. The utilization of social services and counselling relating to family breakup, child abuse, alcohol and/or money management has not increased significantly from 1975/1976 to present. There is a need for Day Care in Tuktoyaktuk for the first time however, as many parents are engaging in wage employment with Dome/CanMar.
12. Social assistance case months for economic reasons decrease significantly in Beaufort Sea communities during the drilling season. In 1978 the largest case month decrease was in Tuktoyaktuk (70%) from where

the majority of northern employees are hired. Social assistance case months per 1,000 population in the Beaufort Sea communities increased 17% from the previous year during the 1976/1977 fiscal year, the first year of offshore drilling, but increased from 118 per thousand to 135 per thousand during the 1977/1978 fiscal year. This implies that there are either fewer employment opportunities in the region and/or an increasing utilization of social assistance monies.

13. Income earned through employment with Dome/CanMar has markedly increased the affluence of Tuktoyaktuk residents. It would appear that a significant amount of this increased disposable income is used for the purchase of alcohol which is affecting family life, and becoming a major area of concern to Tuktoyaktuk residents.
14. The rate of crime is increasing in all the Beaufort Sea communities, in some more than others. Seasonal highs for crime rates coincide with high employment months. Stricter enforcement policies combined with a decreased tolerance of crime on the part of residents may partially account for the increases.
15. The number of hunters and trappers from 1975/1976 to 1977/1978 has not changed significantly. Dome/CanMar's activities do not appear to have adversely affected traditional pursuits. Instead a portion of income earned through Dome/CanMar employment is used to purchase hunting and trapping equipment. There is concern in Tuktoyaktuk however, about the harbour being kept open for reasons of safety and expediency in reaching traditional hunting and trapping grounds.
16. Territorial Government programs have been affected by Dome/CanMar's drilling activities, particularly those offered by the Departments of Local Government, Social Services and Economic Development and Tourism.
17. In its present structure the Beaufort Sea Community Advisory Committee is an effective mechanism for forwarding information from the company to the community level. It is not, however, effective in forwarding community interests to the company. Further there is some suspicion that since the committee is funded by the company it cannot effectively or responsibly voice community concerns.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A: To The Government of Canada

1. That the Memorandum of Understanding be renewed to cover the 1979 and 1980 drilling seasons.
2. That no detailed socio-economic review be undertaken until 1980, upon the completion of the Company's five year action plan, but that social and economic indicators be monitored in 1979 to provide an overview of the social-cultural impact of the drilling program.
3. That other resource development projects in the Northwest Territories be required to follow the Dome/CanMar example and establish similar socio-economic programs allowing for active local participation in the development process.

B: To Dome/CanMar

4. That the Beaufort Sea Community Advisory Committee be restructured as follows:
 - a. that sponsorship of the B.S.C.A.C. include all oil companies operating in the Beaufort Sea based on level of activity,
 - b. that funding be included in the B.S.C.A.C. annual operating budget to permit independent studies to be undertaken on behalf of the B.S.C.A.C.
 - c. that B.S.C.A.C. members continue to be appointed/elected by community councils and/or Hunters and Trappers Associations
 - d. that only those persons with no affiliation with oil companies can sit on the committee,
 - e. that one representative of C.O.P.E. sit on the committee.

C: To the Government of the N.W.T.

5. That an examination of the capacity of the existing municipal services infrastructure in Tuktoyaktuk be undertaken with a view to planning for the following scenarios:
 - a. development proceeds due to major oil discoveries in the Beaufort Sea,
 - b. development declines or discontinues due to a lack of substantial oil discoveries in the Beaufort Sea.
6. That representatives of the Government of the Northwest Territories engage in discussions with the Tuktoyaktuk Hamlet Council, organizations and/or individuals to inform them of available government provided community services, particularly in the areas of Social Services (alcohol fieldwork and counselling, financial counselling, Day Care and Drop-In Centres) and Recreation.

APPENDIX I
STATEMENT OF TENDERING PROCEDURES

(CANADIAN MARINE DRILLING LTD.)

May 12, 1978

Inuvik and District
Chamber of Commerce,
Box 1978,
Inuvik, N.W.T.
X0E 0T0

Dear Sirs:

Over the past couple of months there have been some dissatisfactions expressed by the Executive of the Inuvik and District Chamber of Commerce with respect to the process used by Canmar to solicit bids from northern businesses for services to be contracted in support of our 1978 Beaufort Sea drilling operations. In addition, several individual members were not satisfied that the selection of the successful bidder for certain specific work was made using acceptable principles for the northern business environment.

There have been a number of discussions between the Chamber Executive and the Management of Canmar relating to this matter. At a meeting in Inuvik on March 31, the Management of Canmar agreed to conduct a complete review of the practices and procedures used in our tendering process and to provide the results of this review to the Chamber Executive. This review has now been completed and was presented to the Chamber Executive on May 2nd in Inuvik.

This letter confirms the matters discussed at the May 2nd meeting and the principles and practices which we intend to follow in the future. We are grateful to the Chamber Executive for bringing matters of this nature which concern their members to our attention. Certainly as a result of our meetings with the Chamber and our subsequent reviews, we have identified some areas where our bidding procedures can be improved and we will immediately implement changes to do so.

Firstly, it is perhaps useful to review the development of the principles and guidelines which we now apply to northern business. Our Company believes a strong local business community in the north is desirable and that outside firms doing business in the north should encourage the development and strengthening of local industry or services which support or complement their operation. A strong local business community will also yield advantages to the local resident consumers in the form of lower prices and improved services. Canmar/Dome's 1977 Action Plan relating to socio-economic matters in its Beaufort Sea Offshore Drilling Project includes the following statements:

- a. the Company will utilize local northern business services to the greatest degree possible where price, delivery capability and quality are acceptable, and will seek ways to expand its utilization of these services.

- b. the Company will maintain close relationships with the Chambers of Commerce in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk and with groups of local businessmen in other communities in order to make its future requirements known well in advance to the local business communities. Where possible the Company will utilize appropriate services or business in other Beaufort Sea communities as well as those in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk.
- c. the company will make available to local businessmen a list of its required supplies and services and increase local purchasing of supplies when they are locally available and the price and service are satisfactory.
- d. the Company will ask for tenders on all contracts for business services and supplies which are available locally and ensure that information is available to potential suppliers in the Beaufort Sea communities to assist them in preparing bids.
- e. the Company will work in cooperation with the Territorial Government's Department of Economic Development and Tourism to establish new businesses which will respond to requirements generated by the Company's activities where no local business exists or where there is inadequate competition.

These goals were subsequently included in a formal socio-economic agreement between Dome Petroleum Limited and the Federal Government.

At the conclusion of the 1977 drilling season the Federal Government conducted a socio-economic review to determine whether or not Canmar/Dome had lived up to their agreement. This report has been completed, distributed throughout the north and is a most favourable report.

The northern business guidelines provided to our operating and purchasing personnel were influenced by the depressed business climate in the north. The guidelines included the following:

1. Business would be divided among the existing suppliers and contractors.
2. Preference would be given to contractors who already had equipment in the Inuvik - Tuk. area.
3. Preference would be given to northern business resident in the north on a full time basis.
4. Local businessmen would be encouraged to establish new services if they were not presently available.
5. A reasonable premium would be paid if necessary, to award the business to a northern firm rather than provide the service ourselves or to award it to a southern firm.

These goals have been carried into 1978.

Fulfillment of these five goals while at the same time working within the framework of a 'standard' bidding procedure has proven to be difficult. It has led to a certain amount of criticism - some quite justified, albeit some self-serving to the dissatisfied parties.

Canmar has endeavoured to follow a standardized tendering procedure. This procedure includes the following steps.

1. Invitations to tender and specifications are sent to firms known to have the required equipment or expertise. Copies of the tenders are sent to the Chambers of Commerce in the town for distribution to other firms.
2. Formal tender requests are raised, recorded in a tender register and distributed to prospective tenderers, normally six weeks prior to the closing date. Distribution is made by hand to most northern businesses and to others by mail.
3. Tender extensions are considered when requested by 50% or more of those invited to tender.
4. When completed tender forms are returned to Canmar, the date of receipt of the tender document is recorded in the tender register and the documents are accumulated and held until the closing date.
5. On the closing date, at the closing time, the tenders are opened in the presence of three people, usually a purchasing, operating and administrative representative.
6. The tenders are analysed so that variations can be evaluated and the tenders compared on an equal basis.
7. The cost of providing the goods or service 'in house' or from a southern supplier is evaluated and compared to the normalized tenders.
8. Tenders are awarded based on consideration of cost, past performance and compatibility to our northern business goals.

Problems with the system arise first of all because many of the services required and the conditions are difficult to accurately describe. It is quite different from soliciting bids for a well defined construction project. Tendering, for example, for a large loader presents variables such as equipment size and manufacturer, mobilization costs, service, spare parts, operator, length of work day, length of season and so forth. It is only good business to recognize how the various competing firms treat these variables.

We will endeavour to improve our specifications and definition of terms. We will also ensure that a responsible Canmar representative is present at our Inuvik office when bids are being prepared by prospective bidders and when bids are being analysed. Services which cannot be properly described will not be tendered.

A second problem appears to be in the time allowed for the tendering process. This may be a valid criticism, considering the mail service and other mid winter problems. More time will be allowed in the future.

A third area of concern is bid evaluation. While this is usually a mechanical procedure occasionally the tenderers intent is misunderstood. This will be improved in the future with clearer tendering instructions or through clarifying communications between tenderers and an onsite Canmar representative.

The comparison of bids and the determination of the cost of providing the services 'in house' is also a mechanical exercise. A review of this analysis indicates no particular problems.

It is the goals that we have established for dealing with northern business that introduce the major problems. The selection of successful bidders would be simple based on the lowest bidder concept alone. In some cases the lowest bid greatly exceeds the cost of providing the service ourselves. In some cases the lowest bidder is not a 'bonafide' northerner. Sometimes the same contractor is the low bidder on several pieces of equipment which doesn't meet our goal of distributing the available business and sometimes the low bidder does not have equipment in the north.

This makes it necessary for considerable negotiation to take place with the bidders so that a 'northern business package' can be arrived at which meets all of our goals. It may be necessary to be less formal in future bidding situations and to pursue the route of obtaining quotations rather than tenders.

The system certainly is not perfect. We would welcome suggestions from the Chambers of Commerce for changes in our tendering procedure so that our procedures might be better understood by your members.

We have been generally pleased with the goods and services provided to us by northern business. The business community has managed to maintain a good spirit and good service in spite of difficult situations. Hopefully the near future will bring a higher level of business activity in the north. The present low level of activity undoubtedly casts a great burden on the business community. It also makes it more difficult for us to achieve our objective of encouraging the establishment and growth of local enterprise.

Yours very truly,

(signed)
M.B. Todd,
Executive Vice President
and General Manager.

MBT/dh

c.c. G. Harrison
L. Prather
B. Cochrane
R. Duczek
M. Collins
File - 7714.1
7509.19.1

APPENDIX II
REVIEW INTERVIEW TALLY

DOME/CANMAR INTERVIEW TALLY 1978

Place	General Public	Community Service Workers	Northern Employees	BSCAS Members	Regional Superin. GNWT
Tuktoyaktuk	31	13	12	1	-
Coppermine	6	3	6	-	-
Holman Island	4	1	2	-	-
Paulatuk	2	2	-	1	-
Inuvik	-	-	4	1	8
Aklavik	6	7	7	2	-
Sachs Harbour	6	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	55	26	31	6	8

SECOND PART

APPENDIX II

	COPE	CanMar Supervisors Employees	HTA Execu. Members	Community Councillors	Business Persons	TOTALS
Tuktoyaktuk	-	18	1	5	20	101
Coppermine	-	-	-	4	-	19
Holman Island	-	-	-	4	-	16
Paulatuk	-	-	-	6*	-	11
Inuvik	1	-	1	7*	45	67
Aklavik	-	-	-	7*	4	33
Sachs Harbour	-	-	-	1	-	9
TOTALS	1	18	2	34	69	251

* Community Councils were asked how they wished to have input into the review - Paulatuk and Aklavik chose to meet Review personnel as a whole. The remaining expressed a preference to have Review personnel meet with individual council members. Thirty-four (34) members of the general public attended the meetings.

APPENDIX III
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

(DOME PETROLEUM LIMITED)

June 20, 1978

The Honorable J.H. Faulkner
Minister
Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs
1566 Centennial Tower
400 Laurier Avenue, West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Dear Sir:

Memorandum of Understanding

In consideration of the recently granted Drilling Authority for Dome Petroleum's Beaufort Sea Offshore Drilling Operations, Dome Petroleum Limited through its subsidiary, Canadian Marine Drilling Ltd., will endeavour to continue its program with respect to socio-economic matters throughout the 1978 offshore drilling season. Where applicable such programming will continue throughout the winter season of 1978 and into 1979.

As per the Agreement entered into with the Government of Canada and Dome Petroleum Limited which remained in effect throughout the 1977 offshore drilling season; we will be conducting programs in the following areas:

1. Northern Employment and Training
2. Use of Local Services and Businesses
3. Social and Cultural Considerations
4. Information and Communications

We wish to outline the general intended programming in the above mentioned areas in order to insure the Company's ongoing commitment to provide Northern residents with the opportunity to participate in Northern development.

1. Northern Employment and Training

The Company has established objectives for a five year program for the employment levels of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Native personnel and plans with which these objectives will be achieved. The objective of the plan is to increase the number of Northerners in skilled and supervisory positions while keeping the number of unskilled Northern personnel relatively constant.

The Company will give preferential treatment in hiring to qualified and interested Northerners for any job vacancies with preference given first to applicants from the Beaufort Sea community, then to other residents of N.W.T. In doing so, the Company will ensure that there is a proper proportioning of jobs amongst communities in relation to population and proximity to the Beaufort Sea operation. As well, Northerners who are not of Native extraction will be included in the hiring program and a reasonable balance of male-female employees will be kept. A

recruiting program throughout the Northern communities in the Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea areas have already been conducted and in excess of 400 applications and interviews have been held. Job offers have now been made to in excess of 100 Northern residents in the various units and working areas of the project.

With respect to formal training, the Company will continue its programs in conjunction with Canada Manpower and the Territorial Government Adult Education Division. This will be done where it is appropriate to provide off-season training to Northerners in order to assist them in developing skills required for employment in the company's operation. Whenever practical, this training shall take place in the North.

The Company will conduct special orientation sessions for all Northern employees who are to be integrated into the work force at an early stage of their employment in the new season. Special courses of a cross-cultural nature will be conducted by the Company for its' supervisory personnel with an emphasis on special problems related to supervising and training Native personnel.

Northern employees will be subjected to all Company personnel policies and procedures, however, in special cases, Leave of Absences will be provided for the purpose of hunting and fishing where it is necessary for the livelihood of the employee's immediate family.

2. Use of Local Services and Businesses

The Company will continue to utilize local Northern Business services to the greatest degree possible, where price, delivery capability, and quality are acceptable.

The Company will continue to maintain its close relationship with the Chambers of Commerce in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk, and with other groups of local businessmen in other communities (such as Aklavik) in order to make its future requirements known well in advance to the local business community.

The Company will continue to consult with local businesses in order to endeavour to resolve any differences which may arise in connection with the awarding of either contracts or with tendering procedures.

The Company will make available to local businessmen, its requirements with respect to supplies and services and local purchasing of supplies will be increased when such supplies are available and price and services are satisfactory.

The Company will work in cooperation with the Territorial Government's Department of Economic Development to establish new businesses operated by Northerners, which will respond to requirements generated by the Company's activities where no local businesses exist or where there is inadequate competition.

The Company will continue its policy of not providing free transportation of goods or passengers in competition with regular commercial services, except in company business or in cases of emergency.

3. Social and Cultural Considerations

The Company will continue its "dry camp policy" at both its Base operation and on its vessels, and will ensure that all employees are made aware of this policy, and that infringement of it will result in severe disciplinary action. Through a security service, the Company will conduct baggage and personal searches prior to employees embarking for the Base and Vessels and authorize security guards at the Base to search all persons entering the Operation for liquor or drugs as required.

The Company will provide a facility in the community of Tuktoyaktuk in order that a bank may be established, and as well, accommodation and transportation for the Bank personnel will be provided.

In order to promote better money management amongst its Northern employees, the company will provide an automatic payroll deposit system to the bank account of the employee's own choice. As well, the company will provide a payroll office service out of the Tuk Base camp facility for Northern employees.

The Company will consult with the Tuktoyaktuk Council and other organizations within the community with respect to providing assistance and contributions to the development of local recreational facilities and programs.

As well, the company will foster and promote organized recreation and other programming in order to provide social integration between personnel at its Base camp and the citizens of the community. Access to the community by Base camp personnel will be controlled and limited to only organized functions.

4. Information and Communications

The company will meet regularly with the Community Council in Tuktoyaktuk with respect to its impact on the community.

The Company will fund the Beaufort Sea Community Advisory Committee which will consist of representatives of the community council of the following seven Beaufort Sea communities; Inuvik, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Coppermine, and Holman Island. The committee will meet on a regular basis with the company in order for an exchange of information to be made with respect to the company's ongoing operations in the Beaufort Sea and any impact which the operations may have on the Northern residents in the Beaufort Sea area.

The Company will operate an Information Centre in the community of Tuktoyaktuk during its operating season for the provision of information to local residents and visitors to the area regarding the company's activities.

The Company will publish a summary of its activities on a regular basis during the operating season for distribution to the Northern communities.

The Company, through this Letter of Understanding, will request its subcontractors to conduct the operation being performed by them for the company, in a manner consistent with the spirit and intent of this letter.

As well, the Company will cooperate and provide assistance to the Federal Government and/or Government of North West Territories in conducting any intended review of the socio-economic impact of Dome/Canmar's 1978 Beaufort Sea operations.

We trust that the above matters will provide a basis for the company to operate its socio-economic program, and that through it, orderly development may take place for the benefit of all concerned parties.

Yours very truly,

(signed)
M. B. Todd
Executive Vice President & General Manager
Canadian Marine Drilling Limited

Accepted and understood upon this 15 day of August 1978.

(signed)

Hon. J. H. Faulkner
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

APPENDIX IV
DOME/CANMAR SOCIO ECONOMIC STRATEGY

DOME PETROLEUM LTD./CANADIAN MARINE DRILLING LTD.

1978 BEAUFORT SEA OFFSHORE EXPLORATION

A Strategy and Direction in Matters

Relating to Socio-Economic Effect

on Northern Residents and Northern Communities

Having now completed its second operating season in the Beaufort Sea; the Company, in setting its objectives for the forthcoming 1978 operating period, is now able to draw upon further much valued northern exposure and experience with conducting operations in the Western Arctic socio-economic and cultural setting.

As well, having had the benefit of not only internal assessments, but of separate socio-economic impact studies conducted by Mary Collins Consultants Ltd. and the sub-committee of the Government Beaufort Sea Drilling Assessment group, the Company can now proceed with setting its plan.

The results of the above mentioned studies show that the 1977 Action Plan did meet with success and that any short comings could be classed as not significant. The recommendations and suggestions for the future in these studies are; therefore, essentially a call to a continuation of existing programming mixed with some new ideas which do not detract from the main features of the 1977 Plan.

The following are our detailed objectives of the 1978 season:

A. Northern Employment and Training

A Northern Employee Relations Officer will be employed in order to administer and co-ordinate the Northern Employment and Training program.

The relative success of the 1977 Employment and Training program was in part, due to the 1977 Plan and in part to the availability of good employees as a result of the substantially reduced exploration activity in the MacKenzie Delta in 1977.

Essentially, our objectives will be to continue in practice all those programs initiated in 1976 and 1977.

1977 Employment statistics indicated an average Northern work force of ninety-seven (97) employees representing fifteen percent (15%) of the total work force. Excluding casual employees (one week or less), a total of one hundred and sixty-two (162) Northerners were employed.

In 1978, the total number of positions filled by Northerners will exceed one hundred (100) with two thirds (2/3) of these employed in semi-skilled or skilled positions. The percent of the Northern work force is predicted to exceed fifteen percent (15%) in 1978.

Sixty-seven (67) Northern employees, who successfully completed the 1977 season, have been re-hired for the 1978 season.

A season completion incentive bonus will be applicable to all employees including Northern employees.

Special crew change flights will be made to the communities of Sachs Harbour, Holman, Coppermine, Paulatuk and Aklavik in order to transport employees from those communities directly to and from their work site.

The female Northern work force will be increased in 1978. Females will be accepted into a wider variety of occupational groups, if there are sufficient reasonably experienced applicants.

Northerners will continue to be brought South to off-season employment and training, although experience is showing that there is an increased reluctance and resistance to 'being taken' out of their home environment for any protracted periods of time. Adjustments to 'Southern ways' are not made easily and Northerners are finding it lonely and difficult to adjust. Several employees with very good potential, have been lost (through resignations) as a result of taking them South. This program will be continued but with more attention given to social adjustment problems. Thus, it is likely to be a smaller group. As an alternative, continued discussions with North West Territories and Federal Government agencies will be held in order to foster and promote more 'on-location' and local training, either in the communities or within the N.W.T. Adult Educational & Vocational Education system (Ex: Nautical Training at Fort Smith, N.W.T.).

Southern Educational institutions will be canvassed in order to meet with and talk to North West Territorial students who may wish to seek a post-graduate career in the Beaufort Sea Project.

Canmar will continue to encourage the organization of and participate in the "Careers Day" expositions held in Inuvik and Yellowknife.

Pre-employment orientation sessions will be held for all Northerners brought into employment at the beginning of the 1978 Season.

Pre-season 'cross-cultural' training sessions will be conducted for all Supervisory personnel who will have Northerners working for them.

Northern Employees will be paid out of a payroll office in Tuk and will receive full payroll information on their regular pay days through a revised and improved payroll system to be implemented with the two major crewing contractors.

There will be a continuation of special leave of absence policy for (necessary) hunting and trapping by Northern employees.

B. Use of Local Services

The significant increase in Dome/Canmar's use of Northern businesses and Services is well documented in both socio-economic reports.

Dome/Canmar will continue its policy of local purchasing of supplies, services and stores whenever practical.

Dome/Canmar will continue to invite bids for specifically defined services which can be provided by Northern businesses. The list of services has grown substantially from that contemplated in the 1977 Socio-Economic Action Plan. The Company will commit itself to a continuation of the fostering and promotion of establishment of new businesses in conjunction with the Government of the N.W.T. Department of Economic Development. An emphasis will be made on support of small, locally owned businesses and a division of supply requirements amongst several suppliers rather than a concentration on one or two larger ones.

Dome/Canmar will require their contractors and local business to abide with the spirit and intent of the conditions set out in its 1978 Socio-Economic program.

Dome/Canmar will revise and renew its policy with respect to restricted travel by the general public on Company charters and Company airplanes flying to and from Northern communities.

C. Policies

Dome/Canmar has had to implement several policies to minimize impact and intrusion on the local communities and will continue with the following measures:

A security service will be continued in order to limit access to all Canmar facilities; to search ingoing and outgoing freight and baggage; prevent the movement of alcohol, drugs or contraband into the community or the Company's operation.

The 'dry camp' policy will continue in effect throughout the Beaufort Sea operation.

Access to the community of Tuk from the Base Camp will be supervised.

All personnel assigned to the Project will be advised of the above policies prior to initial employment.

D. Cultural and Information Program

Dome/Canmar will endeavour to undertake the following programs:

To establish a banking service in Tuk, through providing transportation and accommodation for bank staff and a facility for the bank to operate in.

To assist in Tuk community recreation and youth activity programming (if requested by the community) by providing the services of a recreation director who will also be engaged in organizing intercompany programs and sports activities programmed jointly with company personnel and residents of the community.

To operate an Information Centre in the community of Tuk for the purpose of fostering exchange of information with the residents (and tourists and visitors) to provide current information regarding the Beaufort Sea projects; to act as employment office; and to generally make the Company a physically present member of the business community.

To continue to print and circulate throughout the communities, a series of information bulletins throughout the operating season. If practical, a summary bulletin will be printed in Inuit dialect for communities such as Holman and Coppermine.

To meet regularly with community councils in Tuk, Inuvik, and occasionally Aklavik, to advise and seek advice on the Company's plans, changes and general operations. Similiar meetings will be held with other concerned groups such as C.O.P.E., the Hunters and Trappers Association and the Chambers of Commerce in Inuvik and Tuk to provide a forum for interchange.

As in the past, the Company will endeavour to provide supervised access to the off-shore operation for community groups and interested local citizens. These will be on a 'operations permitting' basis.

To provide a budget for the donations and grants to legitimate community groups in all of the Beaufort Sea communities. The priority consideration will be to recreational, educational, and cultural programs. All such requests must be passed through and receive the recommendations of the Beaufort Sea Advisory Committee.

E. Beaufort Sea Community Advisory Committee

Dome/Canmar recognizing the continuing need for industry/community interface, will be encouraging the B.S.C.A.C. to continue in its function for the 1978 operating season and will commit itself to providing the necessary operating funds for it to do so.

The company will meet with the committee regularly and assist in any way requested by the committee in the fulfillment of their terms of reference.

In particular, the committee will be encouraged to relay information on the Beaufort operations to their communities promptly.

APPENDIX V

TABLES

TABLE A 1

BEAUFORT SEA DRILLING PROGRAM - CHANGES IN NORTHERN
EMPLOYMENT LEVELS 1976 to 1978

Community	Number of Employees and Changes				
	1976	1977	% Change	1978	% Change
Aklavik	7	22	+214	18	-18
Coppermine	3	15	+400	18	+20
Holman Island	0	4		8	+100
Inuvik	15	28	+87	35	+25
Paulatuk	3	8	+167	11	+38
Sachs Harbour	1	5	+400	5	N.C.
Tuktoyaktuk	87	103	+18	76	-26
Other Centres	11	9	-19	14	+56
Total	127	194	+53	185	-5

SOURCE: Dome/CanMar

TABLE A 2

BEAUFORT SEA DRILLING PROGRAM, 1978 - NORTHERN EMPLOYMENT
LEVELS AND EMPLOYEE EARNINGS

Community	Contractor/Company						Earnings			
	Challenger	Mercator	AES	PDS	CanMar	Total	% of Northern Employees	Total		Average
Aklavik	8	10	-	-	-	18	10	142,176.78	(17) ^c	8,363.34
Coppermine	16	-	-	-	-	18	10	152,264.52	(18)	8,459.14
Holman Island	6 a	3 a	-	-	-	8	4	36,472.38	(8)	4,559.05
Inuvik	22	12	-	-	1	35	19	200,729.34	(30)	6,690.98
Paulatuk	11	-	-	-	-	11	6	29,489.32	(11)	2,680.85
Sachs Harbour	4	1	-	-	-	5	3	37,687.15	(4)	9,421.79
Tuktoyaktuk	32 a	17 a	1	21	6	76	41	288,524.48	(43)	6,709.87
Other:										
Arctic Red River	2	-	-	-	-	2)))
Cambridge Bay	-	1	-	-	-	1)))
Fort McPherson	5	-	-	-	-	5)	7)	130,136.61	(13)	10,010.51
Hay River	2	-	-	-	-	2)))
Yellowknife	1	1	-	-	-	2)))
Unknown	-	2	-	-	-	2)))
Totals (b)	111	47	1	21	7	185		1,014,480.58	(144)	7,045.00
Total Earnings (d)	(excluding 4 employees for which no information is available).							1,141,478.00	(181)	6,306.51

- NOTES: a) one person worked for more than one contractor
b) no data on AES, PDS, or CanMar employees or Mercator employees employed after October 30th.
c) indicates number of employees for which income data applies.
d) total figures provided by Canmar.

SOURCE: 1) Challenger Season End Salary Statements
2) Mercator Salary Statement Dated October 30th
3) Personal Communication - Dick Duczek
4) Personal Communication - G. Norberg

FOOTNOTE: 144 employees earned \$1,014,480.58 for an average of \$7,045.00, thus the remaining 37 (181-144) earned \$126,998. or an average of \$3,432. Most are from Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk

TABLE A 3

CHANGES IN SKILL LEVEL OF NORTHERN EMPLOYEES - 1976 to 1978

Skill Level	Number of Employees in each Skill Level					
	1976		1977		1978*	
Skilled	6	(5%)	19	(10%)	33	(18%)
Semi-Skilled	16	(12%)	58	(30%)	50	(27%)
Unskilled	105	(83%)	117	(60%)	102	(55%)
Total	127	(100%)	194	(100%)	185	(100%)

* Challenger Employees only

SOURCE: 1976 - Collins, Mary - 1978
1977 - Social/Economic/Cultural Report
1978 - Challenger Payroll

TABLE A 4

FINAL EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NORTHERN EMPLOYEES - 1978 DRILLING SEASON

Final Employment Status	Number of Employees by Final Status			
	1977		1978	
Resignations	66	(35%)	63	(34%)
Laid Off	71	(39%)	77	(42%)
Fired	35	(19%)	19	(10%)
Casual	14	(7%)	0	(0%)
Unknown	1	(0%)	22	(12%)
Other	0	(0%)	4	(2%)
Total	187	(100%)	185	(100%)

- NOTES: 1. The final status of 22 employees is uncertain but apparently they were laid off at the end of the season.
2. 82 northern employees were laid off at the end of the season and received a bonus.

SOURCES: 1977 - Social/Economic/Cultural Report
1978 - Challenger Payroll
- G. Norberg, Personal Communicator.

TABLE A 5

EMPLOYEE VIEWS OF OPERATORS AS EMPLOYEES - 1978 DRILLING SEASON

Community	Employees Interviewed	Employees Views of Operators as Employers		
		Positive	Negative	Non-Committal
Aklavik	7	6	0	1
Coppermine	6	5	1	0
Holman Island	2	1	1	0
Inuvik	4	4	0	0
Paulatuk	0	0	0	0
Sachs Harbour	0	0	0	0
Tuktoyaktuk	12	11	1	0
TOTAL	31	27	3	1
Percent of Interviewees	-	87%	10%	3%

SOURCE: Employee Interviews

TABLE A 6

EMPLOYEE EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES

Community	Employees Interviewed	Desire for Year Round Employment				Desire to Work for CanMar Next Year			
		Yes	No	D/K	N/R	Yes	No	D/K	N/R
Aklavik	7	6	-	1	-	7	-	-	-
Coppermine	6	4	1	1	-	5	-	1	-
Holman Island	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Inuvik	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Paulatuk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sachs Harbour	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuktoyaktuk	12	7	5	-	-	10	2	-	-
TOTALS	31	23	6	2	-	27	3	1	-
Percentage of Interviewees	-	75	19	6	-	87	10	3	-

SOURCE: Employee Interviews

TABLE A 7

EMPLOYEE PREFERENCES - ROTATE OR RELOCATE

Community	Respondents	Relocate	Rotate	Non-Committal
Aklavik	7	2	4	1
Coppermine	6	0	5	1
Holman Island	2	1	-	1
Inuvik	4	3	1	-
Paulatuk	0	-	-	-
Sachs Harbour	0	-	-	-
TOTALS	19	6 (31%)	10 (53%)	3 (16%)

SOURCE: Employee Interviews

TABLE A 8

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT (NOVEMBER) STATUS OF NORTHERN EMPLOYEES

Community	Number Interviewed	Wage Employment	Casual Employment	Trapping	Training	Unemployed	No response	Total Responses
Aklavik	7	-	1	6	-	-	-	7
Coppermine	6	-	-	3	2	1	-	6
Holman Island	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Inuvik	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	4
Paulatuk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sachs Harbour	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuktoyaktuk	12	1	1	2	2	5	1	12
TOTALS	31	3	3	12	4	8	1	31
Percent of Respondents	-	9.5%	9.5%	39%	13%	26%	3%	

TABLE A 9

DOME/CANMAR BUSINESS EXPENDITURES IN NORTHERN COMMUNITIES

	1976	1977	1978
<u>Local Businesses in</u>			
Tuktoyaktuk	100,000	370,000	1,390,000
Aklavik	30,000	30,000	49,000
Inuvik	320,000	800,000	2,036,000
Yellowknife	500,000	750,000	1,706,000
Hay River	50,000	340,000	383,000
Paulatuk	-----	-----	16,000
Coppermine	-----	-----	11,000
Total	1,000,000	2,290,000	5,591,000
Percentage Change	-----	+129%	+144%
<u>Northern Branches of</u>			
Air Service co's	800,000	750,000	1,917,000
Marine Service co's	1,200,000	7,560,000	4,213,000
Total	2,000,000	8,310,000	6,130,000
Percentage Change	-----	+316%	-26%
<u>Total Expenditures</u>	3,000,000	10,600,000	11,721,000
<u>Percentage Change</u>	-----	+253%	+11%

SOURCE: Dome/CanMar Business Impact Survey, 1978

TABLE A 10

NUMBER OF LOCAL BUSINESSES PARTICIPATING IN DOME/CANMAR ACTIVITIES

	1976	1977	1978
Tukotyaktuk	6	23	25
Aklavik	1	2	2
Inuvik	23	48	52
Yellowknife	2	2	3
Hay River	1	2	4
Paulatuk	-	-	1
Coppermine	-	-	2
Totals	33	77	89
Percentage Change	--	+133%	+16%

SOURCE: Dome/CanMar Business Impact Survey, 1978

TABLE A 11

DOME/CANMAR PROPORTION OF TOTAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Community	Dome/CanMar Proportion of Total Activities		Proportion with Government Activities Excluded	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Tuktoyaktuk	11%	15%	30%	40%
Aklavik	1%	1%	3%	5%
Inuvik	4%	5%	12%	15%

SOURCE: Dome/CanMar Business Impact Survey, 1978

TABLE A 12

BUSINESS LICENCES ISSUED IN 1978

Category	Tuktoyaktuk		Aklavik		Inuvik		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dome/CanMar Dependent	10	31	1	5	2	1	13	5
Exploration Dependent	3	9	-	-	22	11	25	10
Exploration Partially	6	19	1	5	54	26	61	24
Exploration Unrelated	7	22	17	90	103	50	127	49
Inactive in Nov. 78	6	19	-	-	26	12	32	12
Totals	32	100	19	100	207	100	258	100

SOURCE: Dome/CanMar Business Impact Survey, 1978

TABLE A 13

INDEX OF CHANGE IN COMMUNITY BUSINESS VOLUME

	Tuktoyaktuk	Aklavik	Inuvik
1975	100	100	100
1976	120	85	90
1977	145	75	105
1978	160	75	110

SOURCE: Dome/CanMar Business Impact Survey, 1978

TABLE A 14

AIR TRANSPORT TRENDS AT INUVIK AND TUKTOYAKTUK

No. of Itinerant Landings	Inuvik MOT Airport	Tuktoyaktuk MOT Airport
1975	35,076	5,032
1976	30,383	6,256
1977	37,869	6,976
1978	28,023 est.	8,519 est.

SOURCE: Aviation Statistics Centre, Ottawa
Dome/CanMar Business Impact Survey, 1978

TABLE A 15

AIR TRAFFIC AT INUVIK BY MONTH 1977 AND 1978

Month	Total Itinerant Aircrafts Movements	
	1977	1978
January	1,850	1,452
February	2,064	1,356
March	2,390	1,625
April	2,649	1,682
May	2,768	2,108
June	3,462	2,651
July	5,180	3,149
August	3,799	3,400 est.
September	3,153	3,000 est.
October	2,237	2,000 est.
November	1,574	1,500 est.
December	1,555	1,400 est.
Totals	37,869	28,023 est.

SOURCE: Aviation Statistics Centre, Ottawa
Dome/CanMar Business Impact Survey, 1978

TABLE A 16

AIR TRAFFIC AT TUKTOYAKTUK - 1977 AND 1978

1977 by Month	MOT Airstrip	IOL Airstrip	Other*	Total
January	275	286	-	561
February	175	193	-	368
March	306	105	6	417
April	360	120	18	498
May	578	313	227	1,118
June	874	430	421	1,725
July	1,163	614	749	2,526
August	984	365	723	2,072
September	912	564	577	2,053
October	739	468	383	1,590
November	327	187	46	560
December	282	50	18	350
Totals	6,975	3,695	3,168	13,838
<u>1978 by Month</u>				
January	244	98	19	361
February	220	32	18	270
March	255	40	55	350
April	468	163	66	697
May	707	297	107	1,111
June	1,034	410	463	1,907
July	1,417	557	372	2,346
August	1,353	459	483	2,295
September	1,097	345	346	1,788
October	968	229	214	1,411
November	456	127	60	643
December	300 est.	50 est.	20 est.	370 est.
Totals	8,519	2,807	2,223	13,549

SOURCE: MOT Airport, Tuktoyaktuk

Note: *CanMar Yard, Tuktoyaktuk Bay, etc.

TABLE A 17

EMPLOYEES EXPRESSED DESIRES FOR TRAINING

Community	Employees Interviewed	Expressed Desires for Training		
		Want Training	No training	Maybe/ No response
Aklavik	7	5	1	1
Coppermine	6	6	-	-
Holman Island	2	2	-	-
Inuvik	4	2	1	1
Paulatuk	0	-	-	-
Sachs Harbour	0	-	-	-
Tuktoyaktuk	12	6	6	-
Total	31	21	8	2
% of Interviewees		68	26	6

SOURCE: Employee Interviews

TABLE A 18

TYPES OF TRAINING REQUESTED BY EMPLOYEES

Community	Aklavik	Coppermine	Holman Island	Inuvik	Paulatuk	Sachs Harbour	Tuktoyaktuk	TOTALS
Number of Employees Interviewed	7	6	2	4	0	0	12	31
Types of Training Desired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Management	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Mechanics	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Welding	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carpentry	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Battery Operator	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Clerical	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Domestic Services	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	5
Oil Spill Tr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Floorman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crane Operator	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roughneck	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Specified	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	6

NOTE: More than one preference stated by some employees

SOURCE: Employee Interviews

TABLE A 19

SUMMARY OF TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

POSITION	TYPE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TRAINEES	OUTCOME
Seamen	3 month tour with the coastguard	4	Completed tours but left Company prior to the completion of the drilling season.
Junior Seamen	Seamanship	8	One finished the season - the remainder quit or were terminated.
Cost Accountants	One went to A.V.T.C.	2	Both finished the season.
Electronic Tech.	T.O.J.	1	
Applied Electronics	T.O.J.	2	One finished the season - one was terminated.
Mechanics	T.O.J.	3 (2 positions)	One fired and replaced, one finished the season.
Welders Helpers	T.O.J.	4	One finished the season.
Oilers	T.O.J.	4	One became a 4th class engineer, another completed the season, two left.
Cooks	1 sponsored at A.V.T.C. 3 T.O.J.	4	2 completed the season, two did not.
Administrative (Assistant Yard Foreman)	T.O.J.	1	Promoted to Yard Foreman.
Equipment Operators	T.O.J.	4	All promoted during season - to forklift operators, and heavy lift crane operators.
Rig Training	T.O.J.	3	1 completed, 2 left.
TOTAL		40	

TABLE B 1

BEAUFORT SEA COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

Community	1976 ¹ Census No.	% Annual Increase	1977 ² Estimated No.	% Annual Increase	1978 ³ Actual No.	% Annual Increase	1979 ⁴ Projected No.	% Annual Increase
Aklavik	781		791	+1.3	797	+1	818	+2.6
Inuvik	3,116		3,085	-1.0	3,065	-1	3,136	+2.3
Paulatuk	128		147	+15	160	+8.8	165	+3.1
Sachs Harbour	163		169	+3.7	173	+2.4	178	+2.9
Tuktoyaktuk	590		684	+16	746	+9.1	769	+3.1
Coppermine	758		785	+3.5	801	+2.0	826	+3.1
Holman Island	264		290	+9.8	306	+5.5	316	+3.3

SOURCE:

¹ 1976 Census Data² N.W.T. Population Information January 1978 (Department of Planning and Program Evaluation)³ Estimated from 1976 Census and 1978 Actual Population Data

Based on January 1978 Actual figures and natural increase - (Department of Planning and Program Evaluation)

TABLE B 2

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILD CARE CASES PER MONTH

Community	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979
Aklavik	4	6	4	7
Inuvik	77	89	105	74
Paulatuk	0	0	1	0
Sachs Harbour	1	1	-	-
Tuktoyaktuk	3	1	8	7
Holman Island	0	0	0	0
Coppermine	6	4	6	6

SOURCE: Department of Social Services

TABLE B 3

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE CASE MONTHS ON A QUARTERLY BASIS

	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.
Aklavik				
1978/1979	49	41		
1977/1978	22	40	56	65
1976/1977	35	38	27	38
1975/1976	46	35	44	64
Coppermine				
1978/1979	85	57		
1977/1978	25	40	39	62
1976/1977	56	49	50	24
1975/1976	32	33	50	46
Holman Island				
1978/1979	3	3		
1977/1978	4	4	4	2
1976/1977	2	-	3	2
1975/1976	2	-	-	1
Inuvik				
1978/1979	48	50		
1977/1978	51	61	71	56
1976/1977	33	46	31	75
1975/1976	47	61	70	50
Paulatuk				
1978/1979	1	1		
1977/1978	0	1	0	7
1976/1977	3	1	1	6
1975/1976	5	4	2	2
Sachs Harbour				
1978/1979	0	0		
1977/1978	0	5	0	2
1976/1977	1	1	3	2
1975/1976	1	-	1	1
Tuktoyaktuk				
1978/1979	54	16		
1977/1978	57	25	47	75
1976/1977	56	49	24	44
1975/1976	61	27	36	76
Totals				
1978/1979	240	168		
1977/1978	159	176	217	269
1976/1977	186	184	139	191
1975/1976	194	180	208	240

SOURCE: 1978/1979: ANSIIR 1976/1977: Commissioner's Annual Report
1977/1978: ANSIIR 1975/1976: Commissioner's Annual Report

TABLE B 4

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (ECONOMIC REASONS) CASE/MONTHS AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1975/1976 BASELINE DATA

Community	Case Months				1977/1978			
	1975/1976	% Change	1976/1977	% Change	Case/Months	% Change	Case/Months	% Change
Aklavik	209	0	138	-34	183	-12		
Coppermine	166	0	179	+8	166	0		
Holman Island	3	0	7	+133	14	+367		
Inuvik	228	0	185	-19	239	+5		
Paulatuk	13	0	11	-15	8	-38		
Sachs Harbour	3	0	7	+133	7	+133		
Tuktoyaktuk	200	0	173	-14	204	+2		
TOTAL	822	0	700	-15	821	0		
Cases/1000 Population	142	0	118	-17	135	-5		
	5,800		5,951		6,048			

TABLE B 5

CRIME RATE (PER 1000) IN BEAUFORT SEA COMMUNITIES 1974/1975 TO 1978/1979

Community	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979*
Aklavik	537	708	420	430	(336)
Coppermine and Holman Island	100	173	265	347	(204)
Inuvik	990	761	683	(776)	
Sachs Harbour	158	229	198	208	(58)
Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk	339	434	410	575	(326)

*first two quarters fiscal year only

SOURCE: Unified crime report

TABLE B 6

ANNUAL CRIME RATE INDEX: BEAUFORT SEA COMMUNITIES

Community	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979
Aklavik	0	+32	-22	-20	
Coppermine and Holman Island	0	+73	+165	+247	
Inuvik	0	-23	-31	0	
Sachs Harbour	0	+45	+25	+32	
Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk	0	+28	+21	+70	

N.B. The year 1974/1975 was used as a zero base.

SOURCE: Unified crime report

TABLE B 7

CRIME RATE - LIQUOR OFFENSES (PER 1000 POPULATION) IN BEAUFORT SEA
COMMUNITIES 1974/1975 TO 1978/1979

Community	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979*
Aklavik	293	303	123	133	(157)
Coppermine and Holman Island	15	63	75	161	(67)
Inuvik	612	402	367	666	(529)
Sachs Harbour	39	51	25	60	(6)
Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk	145	205	110	198	(143)

*first two quarters of fiscal year only

SOURCE: Unified crime report

TABLE B 8

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ANNUAL CRIME RATE - LIQUOR OFFENSES IN BEAUFORT SEA COMMUNITIES

Community	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979
Aklavik	0	+3	-58	-55	
Coppermine and Holman Island	0	+320	+400	+973	
Inuvik	0	-34	-40	+9	
Sachs Harbour	0	+31	-36	+54	
Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk	0	+41	-24	+37	

N.B. The year 1974/1975 was used as a zero base

SOURCE: Unified crime report

TABLE B 9

LIQUOR OFFENSES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL CRIMES COMMITTED

Community	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979*
Aklavik	54	43	29	31	47
Coppermine and Holman Island	15	36	28	46	33
Inuvik	62	53	54	67	68
Sachs Harbour	25	22	13	28	10
Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk	43	47	27	34	44

* First two quarters of fiscal year only.

SOURCE: Unified crime report.

TABLE B 10

QUARTERLY CRIME RATE PER 1000 BEAUFORT SEA COMMUNITIES

Community	Quarters	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979
Aklavik	Apr.-June	120	211	184	83	122
	July-Sept.	163	197	100	119	213
	Oct.-Dec.	95	142	69	115	
	Jan.-Mar.	159	151	60	113	
Coppermine and Holman Island	Apr.-June	16	25	47	93	99
	July-Sept.	29	66	59	109	105
	Oct.-Dec.	23	38	72	82	
	Jan.-Mar.	32	44	86	62	
Inuvik	Apr.-June	287	192	171	191	433
	July-Sept.	304	230	191	240	343
	Oct.-Dec.	224	178	165	263	
	Jan.-Mar.	176	163	157	300	
Sachs Harbour	Apr.-June	33	76	68	101	23
	July-Sept.	46	51	49	36	35
	Oct.-Dec.	39	57	49	24	
	Jan.-Mar.	39	45	31	54	
Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk	Apr.-June	75	98	58	103	143
	July-Sept.	102	116	117	194	181
	Oct.-Dec.	81	103	78	139	
	Jan.-Mar.	81	114	158	140	

SOURCE: Unified Crime Report.

TABLE B 11

REVISED INUVIK LIQUOR STORE SALES IN 1972/1978 CONSTANT DOLLARS

Quarter	1972/1973	1973/1974	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979
April-June	394,172	403,206	421,344	375,956	388,103	385,084	366,247
July-Sept.	434,501	438,490	453,314	480,829	466,835	492,078	435,813
Oct.-Dec.	447,172	450,530	484,375	424,818	454,645	487,924	---
Jan.-March	403,117	414,318	371,374	382,828	376,790	384,404	---
TOTALS	1,678,962	1,706,544	1,730,407	1,664,431	1,686,373	1,749,490	---
% Change				(-4)	(-3)	(+1)	(-8) on first first 6 mt

SOURCE: N.W.T. Liquor Control System

Calculations - \$ values were converted to 1972/1973 constant dollars. The values differ slightly from last year's report as constant dollars were inaccurately calculated as a percent change formula.

For purposes of comparison to Coppermine, the year 1974/1975 was used as a base for calculating percentage change of Inuvik sales.

TABLE B 12

LIQUOR SALES TO COPPERMINE IN 1972/1973 CONSTANT DOLLARS

Quarter	1974/1975	1975/1976	1976/1977	1977/1978	1978/1979
April-June	5,214	4,577	3,837	5,120	5,379
July-Sept.	4,848	4,799	3,569	4,135	7,107
Oct.-Dec.	6,451	2,009	3,968	4,827	---
Jan.-March	2,902	2,790	4,917	4,423	---
Totals	19,415	14,175	16,291	18,527	12,486
% Change		-27	-16	-5	(+24 for first 6 months)

$$\frac{\text{Inuvik Actual \$}}{\text{Inuvik Constant \$}} = \frac{\text{Coppermine Actual \$}}{\text{X}}$$

The above formula was used to determine constant dollars for Coppermine since October 1978. This method was used because Sales by Type of liquor sold to Coppermine are not available.

SOURCE: A & A Distributing Limited.

TABLE C I

EARNED INCOME FROM FUR SALES

Community	1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978	
	No. of Trappers	Earnings	No. of Trappers	Earnings	No. of Trappers	Earnings
Aklavik	146	\$166,794	153	\$ 228,997	169	\$217,037
Coppermine	148	98,749	141	164,533	133	82,632
Holman Island	48	96,565	55	241,184	52	108,272
Inuvik	124	153,427	127	159,887	141	220,946
Paulatuk	26	17,643	18	42,423	17	7,603
Sachs Harbour	28	92,552	40	110,387	39	85,697
Tuktoyaktuk	83	71,744	79	122,518	75	76,154
Total	603	697,474	613	1,069,929	626	798,341
Average		1,157		1,745		1,275

SOURCE: Fish and Wildlife Service, Government of the N.W.T.

